

## PARLEY PAUSES TO PAY TRIBUTE TO LORD BRYCE

### Loss Keenly Felt, Say Hughes, Root, Balfour, And Jusserand.

Continued from Page One.

And until his death he had been actually engaged, at 84 years of age, in the beginnings of a new work, upon the "Life and Times of Justification." Mr. Root thought that Lord Bryce brought to bear most unusual qualities upon the most serious and difficult problem of the time—the problem with which this committee themselves were dealing. He had great learning, wide and varied experience, the intellectual penetration for which his people, the people of Scotland, had always been distinguished, infinite capacity for taking trouble, and a genuine sympathetic interest with all people everywhere in the world who were trying to secure better conditions through government. Thus he came to have the best understanding of the different modes of thought and feeling among the peoples of different countries of any man whom Mr. Root had ever met.

Knowledge Was Universal.

Mr. Jusserand, for the French, said that Mr. Bryce was a man of the future, one of the few diplomats accredited to the United States who had the honor of having Lord Bryce as a colleague. I beg to tell you how deeply I concur in the very words which have fallen from the lips of the present Secretary of State and the former Secretary of State, Mr. Root.

"It was my privilege to know Lord Bryce many years. It was indeed an education to know him. His knowledge was universal. I remember that upon the occasion of the publication of the eleventh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, I asked him whether he had subscribed; his reply was, 'What's the use?' I answered 'True for you, since you are sure to know practically all there is in it.'"

"He had a wonderful personal gift, and a great faith in the future, and faith in the people of this earth. That faith came from his knowledge of the world, past and present, his acquaintance with the various nations. Himself a man of peace, he was able to discover, even sometimes outside the gold nugget, which was always to be found in the heart of a true man, even among the least advanced nations. This faith, how he could live so long, ever at work, never disheartened, always keeping his face toward the future."

Sympathized With Parley.

"At the beginning of the war, when I was trying to do in that difficult circumstance, to help my post, I met him, and he said to me, 'I am full of tears. He had the saddest misgivings, not as to the eventual issue of the war, but about the evils which the war would bring to the people of the wide world, and his sympathy.'"

"Then, with wonderful energy and an indomitable spirit, he defended the good cause, and when his book on the German way of conducting the war was published, he said to me, 'I am glad to give it recognition, and to understand that when a sentence was rendered by Lord Bryce there was no appeal.'"

"He was in full sympathy with what we are trying to do in this conference. The future will say what this will have been; the tree will be judged by its fruit. Lord Bryce followed with the keenest interest, our efforts in the war, and ever dear to him throughout his long life, namely, to increase in the world the effective feeling of good will among nations, foster the spirit of liberty and cordiality between honest men and people, and by honest purposes. We hope to realize such ideals, and that our endeavors shall not have been made in vain."

Balfour Eulogizes Scholar.

Mr. Balfour said he thought it was not untruthful that the senior member of the British Empire delegation and probably the man who had known Lord Bryce the greatest number of years, should say something before this touching ceremony was brought to a conclusion.

Lord Bryce was a scholar, a traveler, a politician, a statesman, a diplomat, and in all those great spheres of activity he was himself a master. It was well to note that each of these spheres of activity was the other side of the same coin. Lord Bryce was one of the greatest political writers of his day. It was because he knew politics not merely as a scholar, but merely as a traveler, but merely as a politician, but merely as a diplomat, but because he studied the political activities of mankind from all those points of view. Each reinforced the other, each added its own contribution to the result which had been so well described by the chairman, by Mr. Root and by Mr. Jusserand.

Mr. Balfour asked to make one further observation. Doubtless both on the one side of the Atlantic and the other there would be many tributes paid to the memory of this great man; but he was convinced that no tribute that could be paid to him would equal Lord Bryce's estimation that which was being paid in this historic gathering.

Other delegations spoke along similar lines.

DEATHS

MAYNARD—On Sunday, January 22, 1922, at St. George's Hospital, ALLEN B. MAYNARD, aged 53, of Forest Glen, Md. Burial at St. George's Church.

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## President Advises Farmers To Learn How to Organize

### Points to Advantages in Co-operation; Urges Need of Utilizing Water Power and Favors Development of National Waterways.

Continued from Page One.

tions and the problems which you are met to consider. It is a truly national interest and not entitled to be regarded as primarily the concern of either a class or a section.

Dependent on Agriculture.

Agriculture is the oldest and most elemental of industries. Every other activity is intimately related to and largely dependent upon it. It is the first industry to which society makes appeal in every period of distress and in every period of prosperity. The first demand is made on the farmer, that he will produce the wherewithal for both combatants and the civil population to be fed, and in large part also to be clothed and equipped. It is a curious fact that agriculture has always been the first line of support of communities in war and too commonly the victims of the distress which emanate from great conflicts. Perhaps I may be pardoned a word by way of developing this idea. Until comparatively recent times the land was the first prize of victory in war. The conqueror distributed the subjugated soil among his favorites, and gave them his prisoners as slaves to work it. Thus the ownership of the land became the symbol of favor and aristocracy, while the working of it was regarded as the task of menials, dedicated to ill-paid toil in order that the owners of the land and rulers of the state might be able to maintain themselves in luxury and to enforce their political authority.

Committed down through the ages, we see the advance of civilization gradually emancipating the soil from this low estate. We see the institutions of serfdom and village, under the feudal order, succeeding those of slavery. Later we see the creation of a rural peasantry, comprising broadly those who till the soil, but in most cases do not own it, and whose political rights are very restricted. It is indeed not until we come to very recent times and to our own country's development that we see the soil lifted above the taint of this unjust hereditary and restored to the full dignity and independence to which it is entitled.

Farmer is Individualistic.

Even in our own times and under the most modern and enlightened establishments the soil has continued to enjoy less liberal institutions for its encouragement and promotion than many other forms of industry. Commerce and manufacturing have been afforded ample financial facilities for their encouragement and expansion, while agriculture on the whole has lagged behind. The merchant, the manufacturer, the banker, the financier, the public transportation, have been provided methods by which they enlist necessary capital more readily than does the farmer. A great manufacturing industry can consolidate under the ownership of a single corporation with a multitude of stockholders, a great number of originally separate establishments, and thus effect economies and concentrations and acquire for itself a power in the markets where it must buy and in the markets where it must sell such as have not been made available to agriculture.

The farmer is the most individualistic and independent citizen among us. He comes nearest to being self-sufficient, but precisely because of this he has not claimed for himself the right to employ those methods of consolidation and coordination which are so useful in other industries. A score or more of manufacturers consolidate their interests under a corporate organization and attain a great measure of power in the markets, whether they are buying or selling. The farmer, from the very mode of his life, has been stopped from these effective methods. Therefore, because he buys and sells in isolation, it is his fate to buy in the dearest and sell in the cheapest market.

Agriculture Needs Capital.

The great industrial corporation sells its bonds in order to get what we may call its fixed or plant capital. Just as the farmer sells a mortgage on his land in order to get at least a large part of his fixed or plant capital. I am not commending the bonding or mortgage system of capitalization, but rather only recognizing a fact. But the farmer, the man who does most lasting good to the world, do most lasting good to the world, find ways to impress the great mass of farmers to avail themselves of the best methods. By this I mean that, in the last analysis, legislation can do little more than give the farmer the chance to organize and help himself.

Take co-operative marketing. American farmers are asking for, and should be given, the opportunity, ample provision of law under which they may carry on in co-operative fashion those business operations which lend themselves to such organization. They are asked to handle, would bring advantage to both the farmer and his consuming public. In countries where these facilities and opportunities have been afforded such co-operative organizations have been carried to the highest usefulness and are recognized as aiding both farmer and consumer. They make the farmer's selling price higher and the consumer's buying price lower.

But when we shall have done this the farmers must become responsible for doing the rest. They must learn organization and the practical procedures of co-operation.

Would Give Them Chance.

These things we cannot do for them, but we can and should give them the chance to do them for themselves. It will be for them to demonstrate their readiness and willingness and ability to utilize such instrumentalities. There is much to be learned from the methods, and for development of what I may call the spirit and purpose of co-operation. The various excellent societies of farmers which have been organized and which have responsibility in this regard. They have already done much, but they have much more to do if the American farmer shall be brought most

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## Pershing Modest Philippine Hero

### Refuses D. S. C. for Act of Bravery in 1913—Surprise Had Been Planned.

Gen. Pershing, Chief of the United States Army, yesterday refused the Distinguished Service Cross.

He declared the award, based on action in the Philippine Islands, did not measure up to the high standard set in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Secretary of War Weeks had planned to award the medal yesterday as a surprise. Recommendation for the award had been made by a board of officers, reviewing records of heroism by American soldiers. Gen. Pershing learned of the intended award and went to the home of Secretary of War Weeks, gaining a revocation of the order. The citation upon which the award was based follows:

"For extraordinary heroism in action against hostile Moros at Ilog, Jolo, Philippine Islands, on June 15, 1913. He personally assumed command of the assaulting line at the most critical period when only about fifteen men were left at Moro position. His courageous and splendid example of personal heroism resulted in a general advance and the prompt capture of the hostile stronghold."

effectively to help himself through organization and co-operation.

One of the most serious obstacles to a proper balancing of agricultural production lies in the lack of essential information. All too frequently such information is gathered by private interests whose concern is private profit rather than the general good. Agriculture cannot thrive under conditions which permit the speculation, the broker, the foreman, to become chief beneficiaries. The element of speculation in crop production is at least so general as to dictate that other speculative elements, always liable to be manipulated to the disadvantage of the producer, shall be reduced to the minimum.

Suggests Method of Aid.

With proper financial support for agriculture, and with instrumentalities for the collection and dissemination of useful information, a group of co-operative marketing organizations would be able to advise their members as to the probable demand for staples, and to propose measures for proper production to be observed with a view to the credit of agriculture, and to the security of the financial advances could be made to it. The disastrous effects which arise from overproduction are not building. The Congressional Joint Committee on Agriculture, in its report, has recently issued, declares that a deficiency of one-tenth of the production of a particular staple means an increase of three-tenths in the price, while a deficit of two-tenths in production would mean an increase of eight-tenths in the price.

The converse of this is just as emphatically true. In a recent address to the congress I stated this situation thus: "The world is rather striking to be sold, and to have the statement strongly supported, that 3,000,000 bales of cotton, raised on American soil, are worth more to the producers than 13,000,000 would have been. Equally shocking is the statement that 700,000,000 bushels of wheat raised by American farmers, would be worth more money than 1,000,000,000 bushels. Yet these are not exaggerated statements. In a world where there are millions who need food and clothing, where the need for such a condition is sure to induce the social system which makes it possible.

Consumer Also Concerned.

It is apparent that the interest of the consumer is quite equally with that of the producer. It demands measures to prevent these violent fluctuations which result from unorganized and haphazard production. Indeed, the statistics of this entire subject clearly demonstrate that the consumer's concern for better stabilized conditions is quite equal to that of the producer. The farmer does not demand special consideration, the disadvantage of any other class; he asks only for that consideration which shall place his vital interests on a parity of opportunity with others and enable it to serve the broadest interest.

No country is so dependent upon railroad transportation as is the United States. The lines of coastlines of Europe, its numerous indenting arms of the sea, as well as its great river system, afford that continental exceptional water transportation, being attested by its possession of more miles of railroad mileage of the world, and even this is not adequate. The inevitable expansion of population with increasing demand for facilities, and proper forethought must dictate the present adoption of wise and far-seeing policies in dealing with transportation.

If broad-visioned statesmanship were to take the place of narrow selfishness, the opportunity with others and enable it to serve the broadest interest.

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Eyes Sore?

If your eyes or lids are sore; if they itch, burn or feel dry; if your vision is blurred, your eyes are sore, you are obliged to wear glasses, go to any drug store and get a bottle of Neo-Opto. Dissolve in a fourth of a glass of water and bathe the eyes as directed. Sound, comfortable eyes and improved sight will make the world look brighter.

The Peoples Drug Stores of this city can always supply you.—Adv.

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## HOMES ROBBED OF SILVERWARE WORTH \$20,000

### Thieves Enter Residences Of Gen. G. F. Downey And D. J. Callahan.

The homes of Gen. George F. Downey, 2329 California street northwest, and D. J. Callahan, president and manager of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, 2415 California street northwest, were robbed of silverware valued at approximately \$20,000, early yesterday morning.

Police believe the robberies were perpetrated by the same man, in both cases the pantry windows were forced to gain entrance. Police found auto tracks in the rear of each home.

At the Callahan residence the robbery was discovered by a servant on coming downstairs to prepare breakfast. The entire lower floor was stripped of silverware. Several pieces of clothing also were missing. On the second floor, where the sleeping quarters of the Callahan family are located, several rooms were robbed.

A silver punch bowl comprised in the loot was presented to John Callahan, father of the present occupant of the house, by the citizens of Alexandria at the inauguration of the ferry system of the steam-

shall establish fundamentally sound policies toward transportation, the present crisis will one day be regarded as a place of good fortune to the nation. To this time railroad construction, financing and operation have been unscientific and devoid of proper consideration for the wider concerns of the community. To say this is simply to admit a fact which applies to practically every railroad system in the world. It is as true regarding the railroads of Canada and Great Britain as it is of those of the United States. It is equally applicable to the railways of continental Europe, in whose development considerations of political and military expediency have too far outweighed economic usefulness.

In America we have too long neglected our waterways. We need a practical development of water resources for both transportation and power. A large share of railway tonnage is coal for railroad fuel. The experience of railway electrification demonstrates the possibility of reducing this waste and increasing efficiency. We may well begin to consider plans to electrify our railroads. If such a suggestion seems to involve inordinate demands upon our financial and industrial power, it may be replied that three generations ago the suggestion of building a few hundred miles of railways in this country would have been scouted as a financial and industrial impossibility. Waterway improvement represents not only the possibility of expanding our transportation system, but also of producing hydro-electric power for its operation and for the activities of widely diffused industry.

I have spoken of the advantage which Europe enjoys because of its access to the sea, the cheapest and surest transportation facility. In our own country is presented one of the world's most attractive opportunities for extension of the sea's may be hundred miles inland. The heart of the continent, with its vast resources in both agriculture and industry, would be brought in communication with all the great waterways of the world by the St. Lawrence waterway project. To enable ocean-going vessels to have access to all the ports of the Great Lakes would have a most stimulating effect upon the industrial life of the continent's interior.

The feasibility of the project is unquestioned, and its cost, compared with some other great engineering works would be small. Disorganized and prostrate, the nations of Central Europe are even now setting their hands to the development of a great continental waterway, which, connecting the Rhine and Danube, will bring water transportation from the Black Sea to the North Sea, from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. If nationalistic prejudices and economic difficulties can be overcome by Europe, they cer-

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boat company between Washington and Alexandria in 1905. The elder Callahan was president and manager of the steamboat company at that time. Other valuables taken consisted of tableware and silver ornaments, which, according to Mr. Callahan, are valued at nearly \$15,000.

At the home of Gen. Downey all of the presents given the general and his wife in the celebration of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, in addition to a large portion of their wedding presents, were stolen.

A silver loving cup presented to the general by the Chevy Chase Club at the time of his retirement, which he won in 1914, was taken with the other objects.

The thief gathered all the silverware and fled through the pantry window. Near the place police discovered automobile tracks which resembled those found in the rear of the Callahan home.

Headquarters Detectives Thompson and Embrey are investigating the robberies.

tainly should not be formidable obstacles to an achievement less extensive and giving promise of yet greater advantages to the peoples of North America. Not only would the cost of transportation be greatly reduced, but a vast population would be brought overnight in immediate touch with the markets of the entire world.

Deplores Narrow Policy.

This conference needs have no fear of unfortunate effects from the fullest development of national resources. A narrow view might dictate, in the present agricultural stress, antagonism to projects of reclamation, rehabilitation and extension of diverse interests. If policy shall be, as it ought, to encourage the dual development, then we have need to consider the early and continuing reclamation of those great areas which with proper treatment would become valuable additions to our agricultural capacity. To this end every practical proposal for watering our arid and semi-arid land, for reclaiming cut-over forest areas, for protecting fertile valleys from inundations, and for draining the potentially rich and widely extended swamp areas, should be of the greatest interest to the government. All this should be a part of recognized permanent policy. Not otherwise will it be possible to keep the nation self-supporting and self-contained as it has been in the past.

Farmer Must Be Expert.

There must be a new conception of the farmer's place in our social and economic scheme. The time is long past when we may think of farming as an occupation fitting for the man who is not equipped for the more serious tasks of some other line of endeavor. The successful farmer of today, far from being an untrained laborer working every day and every hour that sun and weather permit, is required to be the most expert and particularly the most versatile of artisans, executives and business men. He must be a good deal of an engineer to deal with problems of drainage, road building and the like. He requires the practical knowledge of an all-around mechanic to handle his machinery and get best results from it. The problems of stock raising and breeding demand understanding of biology, while those of plant raising and breeding call for a wide practical knowledge of botany and plant pathology.

In handling his soils for best results in using fertilizers, determining rotations, and in selecting and using feeds for stock, he has need for a working knowledge of chemistry.

Prices realized on Swift & Co. sales of carcass beef in Washington for week ending Saturday, January 21, 1922, on shipper's basis, as follows: Choice, 14 cents per pound and averaged 12.30 cents per pound.—Adv.

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